(c) the manner in which Government propose to dispose of the stock of imported edible oils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) An estimated quantity of about 1.29 lakh MT of imported Soyabean and Rapeseed Oils were in stock with the STC at the end of the year 1988 valued at approximately Rs. 82.27 crores in terms of foreign exchange.

(b) The Government stopped the supply of imported edible oils at concessional rates to the Vanaspati Industry w.e.f. December, 1988 because of the increased availability of indigenous edible oils in the market and declining prices. As this position remains unchanged it is presently felt that the supply of imported edible oils at concessional rates to the vanaspati industry would not be appropriate.

(c) The Government has decided to utilise the stocks of rapeseed oil to meet the requirements of Public Distribution System and the stocks of Soyabean oil to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces/PDS.

Public distribution outlets in Rural and Urban areas

2652. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of the public distribution system outlets in the Rural areas as compared to the outlet in the Urban areas and what are the reasons for wide variations in the PDS outlets;

(b) what percentage of the target for opening of fair price shops in under-served and unserved areas during the Seventh Plan besides organising mobile shops in far flung area have been achieved at the end of 1988 stating the reasons for unsatisfactory results; and

(c) whether any evaluation of the public distribution system has been made to know how far it has served the rural poor in alleviation of poverty and protecting them against inflationary prices; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) Out of 3.50 lakh fair price shops in the country as on 30-9-1988, about 76 per cent are in the rural areas and 24 per cent in the urban areas. As the rural population is larger than the urban population, more fair price shops are located in rural areas.

(b) The targets and the achievements of opening fair price shops during 1985-86 to 1988-89 are given below.

Year	Targets	Achievements
1985-86 .	6065	8520
1986-87 .	6505	9847
1987-88 .	4035	9926
1988-89 .	4387	4307 (upto December, 1988)

(c) In its Evaluation Report on Essential Supplies Programme submitted in February, 1985, the Programme Evaluation Organisation (P.E.O.) of the Planning Commission has given a finding, *inter alia*, on the basis of households canvassed, that one of the cardinal objectives of the Public Distribution Programme, *viz.*, that of adequately covering the poorer sections of the population, especially in rural areas, was being fulfilled.

Capacity utilisation norms for different category of fertilizers plants

2653. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the promised return of 12 per cent post-tax under the fertilizers retention price scheme has not been materialised so far; if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the profitability of the fertilizer units in the country is being eroded because of the inordinate delay in the release of normal Government subsidy dues;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government's decision to increase the capacity utilisation norms for different categories of plants and to re-work the depreciation rates on the basis of 20 years life assets would seriously effect the assets of the fertilizer companies in the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to remove the uncertainties in the fertilizer industry which is fast losing its credibility as an investment proposition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU): (a) Fertilizer manufacturing companies which operate in a cost effective manner at the norms of capacity utilisation and consumption efficiencies, as prescribed in the Retention Price and Subsidy Scheme, are expected to get 12 per cent post tax return. However, actual return is determined by factors like actual capacity utilisation, marketing expenses, consumption efficiencies etc., which vary from unit to unit.

(b) Although payment of subsidy on bills which are complete in all respects is made within a maximum period of 60 days from the date of receipt of the claims, there are delays sometimes, in release of subsidy payment due to constraint of funds particularly towards the end of the financial year.

(c) and (d) The Government decision is based on the experience and performance of the fertilizer manufacturing companies, technological developments resulting in higher productivity, availability of gas as feedstock etc.

2654. [*Transferred to the 30th March, 1989*]

Reduction in the work load of the ministry

2655. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the work load reduced in the Ministry due to transfer of work, delicensing of roller flour mills and adoption of new technology during the last three/four years;

(b) what is the number of posts of Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Directors, Under Secretaries besides Desk/Section Officers reduced in the Directorate of Vanaspati and Directorate of Sugar as a measure of economy stating the annual estimated administrative expenditure curtailed as a result thereof; and

(c) what other measures have been taken to curtail non-plan expenditure in the Ministry stating the annual estimated reduction in the expenditure during the last three/four years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Papan Kalan Scheme

2656. SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position regarding finalisation and implementation of the Papan Kalan Scheme; and

(b) the related policies and procedures if any, formulated for the affected residents covered under the scheme Nos. 170 and 172?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Development plan of Papankalan Scheme was approved by the Delhi Development Authority on 12th December, 1988 and work relating to finalisation of estimates, preliminary demarcation of roads and development of acquired lands in Phase-I, has since been taken up.

(b) Area Nos. 171 and not (170) and 172 have been declared as Development areas under Delhi Development Act, 1957. Any fresh construction in these areas can